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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/731,882	12/09/2003	James Rohl	279.630US1	6739
21186	7590	04/08/2009	EXAMINER	
SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG & WOESSNER, P.A. P.O. BOX 2938 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402				NGUYEN, PHONG H
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3724				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
04/08/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/731,882	ROHL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	PHONG H. NGUYEN	3724	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2009.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 10-12 and 53-66 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 53-56 and 58-63 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 10-12, 57 and 64-66 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 10, 12, 64 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Tsubota (5,361,660) in view of Lyon (2,821,156).

Tsubota discloses placing sheet A between punch 3 and die 7, 11; die hole is in the center of element 7, through which punch 3 passes; delivering lubricant via element 21 as shown in figure 1; actuating the punch as shown in figure 2; the element A in figure 2, which is shown passing through elements 7 and 11 is considered to be an electrode layer for a flat capacitor; the sheet is aluminum as disclosed in column 4, line 31; aluminum sheets inherently have an aluminum oxide portion due to the sheets exposure to air as evidenced by Frank et al (2,854,074) in column 1, line 27-29; the portions of the aluminum sheet that are exposed to air and have aluminum oxide on them are considered to be distinct portions; the aluminum portion of the sheet is considered to be a distinct aluminum portion; the lubricant is concentrated on the periphery of the die hole where the punch cuts through the aluminum portion as shown in figure 1, and each location about the periphery of the die hole is considered to be a specific predetermined location on the periphery of the die hole.

Tsubota does not teach the die hole having an open upper end and defining a periphery around the open end; and delivering a lubricant to the periphery of the open upper end of the die hole.

Lyon teaches a die hole having an open upper end 37 and defining a periphery around the open end; and delivering a lubricant to the periphery of the open upper end of the die hole for reducing heat. See Fig. 1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate an open upper end as taught by Lyon to the Tsubota's die for delivering lubricant to a workpiece to reduce heat.

It is to be noted that when the workpiece has an irregular shape, the concentration of the lubricant along the periphery of the workpiece will be different. Some portions of the periphery have more concentration of lubricant than others.

3. Claims 11 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsubota (5,361,660) in view of Lyon (2,821,156) as applied to claims 10 and 65 above, and further in view of Klint et al (3,288,715), hereafter Klint.

Tsubota discloses everything as noted above, but does not disclose delivering a partially fluorinated fluid, however, Klint teaches delivering a partially fluorinated fluid in column 2, lines 2-4.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to deliver a partially fluorinated fluid in Tsubota as taught by Klint in order to obtain a bright surface on the fabricated aluminum.

4. Claim 57 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsubota (5,361,660) in view of Lyon (2,821,156) as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of 3M.

Tsubota discloses everything, but the partially fluorinated fluid is not Fluorinert fluid, however, 3M teaches the advantages of delivering Fluorinert fluid.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to deliver a Fluorinert fluid in Tsubota and Klint as taught by 3M in order to use a lubricant that does not contribute to ground-level smog formation.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 01/06/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues that the combination of Tsubota and Lyon does not teach the lubricant unevenly concentrating at a specified pre-determined location on the periphery of the open upper end of the die. This argument is not persuasive. The workpiece may have a shape other than circular, for example, a rectangular shape. Each edge of the rectangle is a specified predetermined location. A groove along the long side of the rectangle will hold more lubricant (higher concentration) than a groove along the short side. Therefore, the combination of Tsubota and Lyon reads on the limitation of the lubricant unevenly concentrating at a specified pre-determined location on the periphery of the open upper end of the die. The Applicant needs to describe the claimed groove and reservoir in more detail in order to overcome the combination of Tsubota and Lyon.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHONG H. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-4510. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Boyer Ashley can be reached on 571-272-4502. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Timothy V Eley/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3724

/P. H. N./
Examiner, Art Unit 3724
March 31, 2009